The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,401.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupees 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,027 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Saunders, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th December at noon.

Leave Bombay	Dec.	Leave Galle	Dec.
" Carwar	9	" Negapatam	17
" Mangalore	9	" Madras	20
" Cannanore	10	" Coconada	22
" Calicut	10	" Vizagapatam	23
" Beypore	10	" Bimlipatam	23
" Cochin	11	" Gopalpore	24
" Tuticorin	12	" False Point	25
" Colombo	13	Arrive Calcutta	26

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherris district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calicutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Corrie, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, R. Baker, Commander, will re-ter the undernoted Ports every TUESDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Usjunwalli, Malwan,
Ratnagherry, Vingoria,
Jeytapoor, Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and PHLIX.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	.....Saturday.	Leave Cochin	.....Friday.
" Ratnagherry	..Sunday.	" Beypore	..Saturday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingoria	"	" Tellicherry	"
" Goa	..Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	..Sunday.
" Gompta	..Tuesday.	" Gompta	..Monday.
" Mangalore	..Tuesday.	" Carwar	..Tuesday.
" Cannanore	..Wednesday.	" Goa	..Tuesday.
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingoria	"
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	..Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	..Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

Monwjee Bhicajee, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 1st December, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

LA COMPAGNIE MARCHANDE FRAISSINET PERE ET FILS of Marseilles beg to announce, that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lafrenier, will be despatched from Bombay about the 15th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
" Marseilles	£ 66	£ 36

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

Runkler, Freiswerck, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th November, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient cargo offers for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Messrs. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about 31st December next.)

Messrs. GREEN'S Ship MALABAR, 13 years A 1 at Lloyds, 1219 tons register, R. Parks, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Saloon and Cabins can be seen at the office of W. NICOL & Co., Agent, for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 18th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship SOLWAY, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

David Sassoon & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship SALISBURY, from London, are requested to send off Boats alongside at once to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain True, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain True will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN Co. (Limited), Agents for Captain True, ship Salisbury.

Bombay, 23rd November 1869.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, 3, NESBIT LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 2,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Uprights" for cu ves are required.

* Kinloch and Allan, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. | Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £83, 2nd class £34. | of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbourne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on 20th December.

STRAHNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
2	" Under Vests.	1	Maud.
1	" Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	" Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	" Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	" Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	" Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	" White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.	1	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC TROUPE.

EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s

SATURDAY, 4TH DECEMBER 1869.

GREAT SUCCESS of this GRAND DOUBLE COMPANY.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY of MISS WADDY DEERING. DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS In their UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.

MONS. SEMELADIS AND MRS. DAVE CARSON In their CLASSICAL SELECTIONS.

THE SCREAMING FARCE of the CAPTAIN'S NOT A-MISS.

THE BAND OF BROTHERS Will appear and *dis*-Appear.

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pán is strictly prohibited; plenty room outside.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The OPENING CRUIZE will take place on SATURDAY next, the 4th instant. Yachts will assemble off Apollo Pier at 2-30 P.M. and await signal from the Commodore to get under weigh.

James Rankin, E. Doering, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 1st December 1869.

CENTRAL BANK of WESTERN INDIA (in Liquidation).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at the Office, 30 Meadow Street, on THURSDAY the Sixth day of January next at 3 P.M., to receive a Report on the progress of the Liquidation, and to consider such other matters that the Liquidators may bring forward.

H. G. Dunlop,
V. J. Bankersett,
Limjee Jamsetjee,
Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st December 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for ERECTING the IRON WORK in the interior of the VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM, to be delivered on or before noon of the 13th instant.

All particulars can be learnt on application at the office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the plans and conditions of Contract can also be seen.

A deposit of One Thousand Rupees will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the Contractor, whose tender may be accepted, will be deducted from every payment.

The Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. Fuller, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 1st December 1869.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of H. M. STEAM TUG B.—

Length between Perpendiculars	120	Feet.	
Breadth Extreme	19	"	3 In.
Do. Paddle-boxes	33	"	0 "
Depth in Hold	5	"	4 "

of 250 Tons Builders' Measurement, built amidships with corrugated iron, and fore and aft with plain plate; Engines, High Pressure, of 60 Horse Power; Boilers, Tubular Iron, High Pressure—will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY next the 8th instant, the amount offered for the above Vessel being subject to the approval of Government.

The Tug B. is at present in Bombay Harbour and open to inspection any day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.

The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

The Covers of Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the purchase of Tug B."

Any further information in respect to the above Vessel can be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
Geo. Ingle, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 1st December 1869.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The undersigned invites TENDERS for the supply of the following Articles, for one year, commencing 1st January 1870 :—

1	Beef, Mutton, Bread, Flour, Rolong, Tea, Sugar, Oil,	
2	Firewood, Vegetables of sorts, Milk, Country Shoes, Plates,	
3	Mugs, Basins, Spoons, Brooms, and many other articles in	
4	use, concerning which full information will be furnished	
5	upon application.	

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at this Office.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th instant.

W. P. Walshe,
Secretary Bombay Education Society.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 1st December 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

HANDSOME PUBLICATIONS WITH GILT EDGES, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,

	Rs. as.
The Earth delineated with Pen and Pencil. Illustrated	15 12
Tom Hood's Fairy Realm. Illustrated by Gustave Doré	15 12
The Ladies' Equestrian Guide, by Mrs. Stirling Clarke	6 4
Early Works of Sir Edwin Landseer, R. A.	23 12
The Nobility of Life, its Graces and Virtues	23 12
The Great Works of Raphael	31 8
Old Friends and New Faces	4 12
The Life and Perils of a little Rabbit	3 12
The Great Works of Sir David Wilkie	31 8
The Ancestral Homes of Britain	24 0
Wild Life under the Equator	4 8
100 Picture Fables, by Otto Speckter	3 12
Ballad Stories of the Affections, by Robert Buchanan	8 0
Schiller's Lay of the Bell	10 8
F. Delamotte's Manner of Illumination	6 12
The Boy's Book of Trades	3 12
Evangeline, by H. W. Longfellow	5 0
Evangeline, by H. W. Longfellow	8 0
Ballad Stories of the Affections	4 8
Pictures from Nature, by Mary Howitt	8 0
Painted Poetry. Illustrated by G. DuMaurier	11 4
Enoch Arden, by Alfred Tennyson	11 4
Three Gems in one Setting	8 0
Bianca, Ballads and Poems, by E. Brennan	16 0
The Child's Garland of Little Poems	4 8
The Broadway Annual	5 12
Songs for the Little Ones	4 12
Good Old Stories and Fairy Tales	4 12
The Boy's Play Book of Science	4 6
The Course of Time	2 8
The Boy's Book of Trades	3 12
Peter Parley's Annual for 1869	3 12
Souvenirs of Ceylon	12 0
The Illustrated Book of Sacred Poems	5 12
Girlhood and Womanhood, by Sarah Tytler	4
The Home Book	5 12
Old Nursery Tales and Famous Histories	4 12
Tinykins' Transformations	4 12
Some of my Bush Friends in Tasmania	35 0
Poems of William Wordsworth	15 12
Jewels gathered from Painter and Poet	4 8
Beattie and Goldsmith's Poetical Works	2 12
Flowers and their Poetry	3 6
The Golden Harp, Hymns, Rhymes, and Songs	2 12
Marmion—A Tale of Flodden Field	15 2
The Basket of Flowers	3 12
Our Children's Pets, by Josephine	3 12

Chesson & Woodhall.

Bombay, 2nd December 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKY RACES, 1870.—It is PROPOSED to hold a MEETING in the SMALL ROOM in the Town Hall THIS AFTERNOON at 4 P.M., for the purpose of getting up Sky Races during the ensuing season on the Flats.

Gentlemen wishing to support the movement are requested to attend.

NOTICE.—The PUBLIC are hereby warned that all RECEIPTS for MONEY paid on account of work done by J. MeSWEENY, Contractor of Bhoiswul, require the Signature of his Partner, the undersigned, otherwise they will not be acknowledged by him from this date.

1st December 1869. A. STEWART.

NOTIFICATION by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER under Sections II., III., and IV. of the Municipal Loan Bill.—It is hereby notified, that the undersigned did THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, PAY to Her Majesty's TREASURY in Bombay, the sum of Rs. 16,000, being the fifth monthly instalment of the 15 Lakh Loan, with interest; and also the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the fifth monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works Debt; and also the sum of Rs. 21,800, being the fifth monthly instalment of the Elphinstone Circle Debt.

Arthur Crawford,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 1st December 1869.

MONARCH INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

FIRE AND MARINE.

Head Offices.—Royal Exchange Avenue, and 21, Finch Lane, Cornhill, London, E. C.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000. Subscribed—£200,000.

PRESIDENT,
The Right Hon: Earl Poulett.

DIRECTORS.
Sir E. Bisshopp, Bart., Chairman.
W. H. Bosanquet, Esq., Messrs. Francis and Bosanquet.
G. E. Bulmer, Esq., Acorn Wharf, Rotherhithe.
R. Cropper, Esq., Messrs. Cropper and Philby, Liverpool.
J. W. Carnegie, Esq., C. B. Telegraph Works Company.
Geo. Gladstone, Esq., Paraguassu Steam Tramway Company.
W. T. Harvard, Esq., Messrs. W. T. Harvard & Co.
Joseph Taylor, Esq., Cowper's Court, Cornhill, E. C.
F. W. Eight, Esq., Peak Hill Avenue, Sydenham.

BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, Prince's Street.

GENERAL MANAGER.
W. H. Hodges, Esq.

NON-TARIFF FIRE INSURANCE.

The Monarch Insurance Company, Limited, has been formed with a view to carrying out in its integrity the principle of non-tariff in Fire Insurance, or, in other words, charging each insurance according to its value, taking into consideration every feature of the risk, in lieu of the present unsatisfactory arrangement, whereby classes of trades are settled by the Council of Tariff Companies at a rate which must not be departed from. The undersigned are therefore prepared to accept risks under the Tariff Rates.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current Premiums.

Further information and Prospectuses can be had on application to

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at BYCULLA TANK ROAD.—On SATURDAY the 11th December at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, all those two Messuages, Godahns, with the Ground thereto belonging, situate on the Byculla Tank Road, in the occupation of Framchund Toolseeram, and Tilakchund Rumma, all that piece or parcel of Freehold LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Byculla Tank Road, in the subdistrict of Mazagaon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5, containing by admeasurements 26 feet in breadth and 73 feet 6 inches in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the house of Girdharee Purdasee, on or towards the west by the house of Dhoobee Tannoo Ghatee, on or towards the north by the vacant ground, on or towards the south by the said Byculla Tank Road and vacant ground of Premchund Roychund.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; further check contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitutions.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

"Barley, January 26, 1869.

"Sir,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.

(Signed) "John Stenson.
"To Mr. Keating, " Witness, B. Whitaker.
London."

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitos, and every other species of insect.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark

Sold in Bombay by Treacher & Co., and all Druggists.

NOTICES.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS from 1 Hummum Street to 9 Church Gate Street, the same house that the Government Telegraph Department has occupied for the last three years.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

1st November, 1869.

ESTATE of late Major-General F. ADAMS, C. B.—The PREFERENTIAL CHARGES against this ESTATE having been PAID by the next of kin, the Committee of Adjustment, in accordance with Clause 8 of the Regimental Debts Act, hereby give notice that they have no claim to the property. Particulars of all claims against, or of monies due to, the above Estate, to be furnished within thirty days of this date, to ARTHUR R. ADAMS, Esq., 7 Lincoln's Inn Fields Walk, Temple, London, or to the undersigned.

H. SHEWELL, Lieutenant-Colonel,
President Committee of Adjustment.

6 Mhow, 22nd November 1869.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on FRIDAY the 10th December 1869, H. M.'s Steamer CORMORANDEL, of 1221 tons, and 250 Horse Power, as she stands at present afloat.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government. A Deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down at the time of sale, and good Security given by the Purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the Deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. Crockett, Lieut., late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 29th November 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, from parties willing to undertake the work of constructing drains to carry off waste water from the Wells on the west side of the Warrant Officers' Quarters on the Esplanade.

The Plan and Specifications of the works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

No tenders will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

Kahandas Muncharam,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 29th November 1869.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY next, the 2nd proximo, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to the ANDAMANS of about one hundred and thirty-seven NATIVE CONVICTS, with two Native Warders and the proportionate Military Guard, and one subordinate Medical Officer, for which Native Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, &c., for the whole of the above party, and fittings for Convicts only, are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessels, the Provisions to be put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the Executive Medical Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be repaid by the Owners, Agents, or Master of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the Voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Master of the Vessel in Bombay on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of the articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of Provisions during the voyage, the Owner, Agent, or Master of the Transport shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the Passage Money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the Cover.

The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
Geo. Ingle, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 29th November 1869.

LINDLEY & WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS, 23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE.—Mr. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by its private character of the Residences in the neighbourhood, and its internal arrangements, will be pacticularly suitable for Ladies, and its internal arrangements, will be pacticularly suitable for Ladies, and its internal arrangements will be particularly reciprocated. Constructed as a considerably adapted to curing perfect lighting and ventilation this peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 a.m. till 4 P.M. No. 1, Love Lane, Parell Road.

NOTICES.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the Premises.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between ARTHUR CREWLEY THORNHILL and ABDOOL TYEB SOOLAMONJEE, and WILLIAM FYM, under the name and title of THORNHILL and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, CEASED, as far as regards the said A. C. Thornhill, on the 30th April 1868, and was FINALLY DISSOLVED between the said A. T. Soolamonjee and W. Fym, by effluxion of time and mutual consent, ON THIS DATE.

A. T. SOOLAMONJEE.
WILLIAM FYM.

30th November 1869.

WATCH and CLOCK REPAIRING.—As we shall on THIS DAY close our business in Bombay, we beg to recommend to our Customers, who may require repairs to their Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., &c., Mr. PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, who has been for many years in our employ, and who has commenced business at No. 6, Forbes Street, Fort, next door to John Mahomed. He is very clever and trustworthy.

THORNHILL & Co.

30th November 1869.

NOTICE.—The CONSERVATOR of the PORT having received Intimation from the Military Authorities that a Course of Practice with Shot and Shell from the heavy Batteries at Colaba, Cross Island, and Malabar Point is about to be carried on, hereby gives Notice to Captains of the Mercantile Fleet in Port, to all Native Boat Owners and Nacodas, and to all others whom it may concern, that on and after the 3rd day of December next, till the termination of the Course of Practice, it will be dangerous to cross the line of fire in the morning from six to eight o'clock and in the afternoon from half-past three to half-past five o'clock, during which time a Signal will be kept flying at the Castle Flag Staff (No. 5 Marryatt's Code over Union Jack).

During the Practice from the heavy guns at the Light House Battery, Colaba, the direction of line of fire by Compass bearing will be from S. E. by East to South.

During the Practice at the Cross Island Battery the line of fire will be from South East to East.

The Practice from Malabar Point Battery will be to seaward: Coasting Steamers and Native Craft are warned to keep further from the shore when this Battery is being exercised.

The Practice will probably commence on or about 3rd December next, beginning at the Colaba Battery, on which date square rigged Vessels, Coasting Craft, Native Boats, and Boats of every denomination, are warned not to anchor or move within or pass the radius of the above line of fire till the termination of the Practice.

J. B. C. Pryce,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Office of the Master Attendant, and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 25th November 1869.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,"

6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE BEG to CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the arrival of our NEW STOCK for the SEASON.

Every description of Millinery, Hosiery, &c., &c., received by each Overland Mail.

Always on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Chignons, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, a d a splendid Selection of Jewellery.

Ladies' Dresses, Hats, and Jackets, &c., can be made to order on the premises.

Milfeyre, Neveu, & Co.

Hang up the Banner! On the outer walls the cry is, "Still He comes!!!"

Whiteman.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

To please, gratify, and refresh dull life here, and for the Christmas Holidays especially, a large variety have been personally selected and brought out in the last Ice Ship, from that Mighty Land of Notions Notaries where the Sun never stands still, and are FOR SALE and EXHIBITION in Meadow Street, next door to Messrs. Rosselet & Co.

Uncarbonized and indestructible pens, straight key-rings, forkscrews without any screw, pocket boot-jacks, sewing machines (only 1 rupee each), 6 barrelled watch-keys in fit watch, and pipe cleaners [for two annas]; air, arrow and blast guns, parlour hammers, bill folders, brushes, whisps, straws, blacking, corks, silver, glass, tooth, grease and lobscuse, soap, individual safes, spring rocking chairs, mousetraps, eggbeaters, toys [self acting], dolls, whistles, tops, India rubber faces, matrugs and shaves, ice picks and cutters.

Tobacco—A speciality made of this article.

Some elegant chromos, Siamese bracelets, billiard chalk, tool chests, building blocks, razors, racks, squeezers, scissors, scrapers, graters, sharpeners, strainers, drinking holders, cleaners, turners, burners. A few relics of the American Independence and the late Confederate Struggle, also, toothpicks, flies, plain nuts, salmon, mackarel, trout, halibut, delicious breakfast appetizers, &c., &c.

All for sale in Meadow Street, next door to Rosselet & Co.

BOUCHARDAT'S GLUTEN BREAD and GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES.—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the article using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their lively satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the purest Drugs and Medicines by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to Every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable d

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET fluctuating. Colabas and Mazagons closed at Rs. 1,740 and 1,330 for time, respectively.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi. declrd.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	120
20,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	630
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	205
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C	190
37,096	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	134
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

do	£20	218.3.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
do	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
do	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
do	£100	1,060	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
do	£15	105.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	126

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 22nd, to Saturday, 27th November, 1869.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	4,936	2	0
House Rate	4,903	12	6
Municipal Certificate Tax	500	0	0
Police Rate	2,007	12	10
Lighting do.	1,889	0	6
Water do.	12,070	1	8
Halalcore Cess	1,528	13	2
Market Fees	1,470	7	0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.			
Miscellaneous Fees	1,107	12	1
Fines and Penalties	123	8	0
Town Duties	21,821	3	9
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	2,500	0	0
Total Rs.	54,728	9	6

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 1.

Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duy, from Kirkee.
Penn, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Heslet, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Walford, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Turnell, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Campbell, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Kirkee.
Forster, Major-General, Inspector Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Playfair, Lieutenant-Colonel, Superintending Engineers, on duty, from Poona.
Aitchison, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on sick leave, from England.
Brehon, Lieutenant, 11th Regiment, on leave, from England.
Milman, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from England.
Chamberlain, Major-General, Staff, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 1.

Forster, Major-General, Inspector Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Campbell, Major, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Calcutta.
Playfair, Lieutenant-Colonel, Superintending Engineer, on duty, to Surat.
Milman, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, to join, to Kamptee.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 27.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Junior Chaplains are promoted to be Senior Chaplains, viz. :—Reverends W. C. Bromehead, W. D. Cowley, W. Spencer.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. B. Horsbrugh, Adjutant of the 2nd Regiment of the Central India Horse, is granted thirty days' leave of absence from the 8th November to the 7th December 1869, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining furlough, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Whereas it appears to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council that the name of the Rajah of Kapurthulla has been wrongly omitted from the First and Fifth of the Lists of Talukdars and Grantees, which were prepared by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, under Section 8 of Act XXIV. of 1869, and were published, under the provisions of Section 9 of the same Act, in the "Gazette of India" in Notification No. 1063, dated 20th July 1869, the Governor General in Council, under Section 9 of Act 1 of 1869, is pleased to order that the name of the Rajah of Kapurthulla shall be inserted in the aforesaid First and Fifth Lists.

Mr. Framjee Beekajee to be Assistant Political Agent in Mowar, Rajpootana, and to be employed on special duty in Banswara.

Surgeon Major J. Kirkpatrick, M. D., attached to the 27th Madras Native Infantry, to officiate as Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, during the absence, on furlough to Europe, of Surgeon H. R. Oswald, M. D., or until further orders, with effect from the 4th October 1869.

Mr. H. J. Sparks, C. S., Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade in Oudh, having reported his return from six months' leave to England, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad.

The following promotions and appointments in the Commission of the Central Provinces are sanctioned :—

Mr. W. A. Nedham, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to fill an existing vacancy.

Gopal Rao, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, vice Onlad Hosein, promoted.

Rai Debi Pershad, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, vice Gopal Rao.

Mr. D. Sinclair, Assistant Settlement Officer, Raepore, to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, in the room of Fuzlool Kadir who proceeds on furlough.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 2 of Act XVIII. of 1865, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Stamp Duty on plaints in Judicial suits connected with land cognizable by the settlement Courts in the Hazara District be reduced to a uniform rate of 8 annas during the continuance of settlement operations in that district; and that the rate of Stamp Duty on appeals in such cases be reduced to one-fourth of the rate prescribed in Schedule B of Act XXVI. of 1867. His Excellency in Council is pleased further to declare that the same indulgence is extended to all districts of the Peshawur and Derajat Divisions, which are similarly circumstanced to Hazara during the progress of settlement operations therein.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Henry Alexander Brownlow, of the Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, Department Public Works, North-Western Provinces, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Major James Joseph O'Bryen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 22nd November 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Captain (Brevet Major) James Tennent Tovey and Captain Robert J. Logan Crutcheley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the 23rd November, 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenants Norman Macleod Thomas Horsford, William Leycester Sandwith, and William Lloyd Noverin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the 20th Nov. 1869 subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Surgeon Stewart Clark, of the Medical Department, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon Major from the 24th Nov. 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following promotion is made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

1st Regiment of Native Infantry.—Dram Major J. W Saunders to be Jemadar from 20th July 1869, vice Mozuffur Khan, deceased.

Lieutenant Everard Strangways Neave, of the 21st Hussars 2nd Squadron Subaltern, Officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, 13th Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the 21st Oct. 1868, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Boileau Adolphus Poulton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate General Saugor and Gwalior Districts,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1833, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Patrick Anderson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Major Edward Hanson Paske, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Punjab, Additional Commissioner, Jullundur Division,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain (Brevet Major) Henry H. Godwin Austen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, in charge Topographical Party, Cossyah and Garrow Hills Survey,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868

Lieutenant Charles Edward Hunter, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Subaltern, Corps of Guides,—for six months on urgent private affairs, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The following promotion and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

PROMOTION (BREVET.)

Major (now substantive Lieutenant-Colonel) John Alexander Mathew Macdonald, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the 24th December 1869, in succession to Major General Sir H. B. Edwardes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton Rothery Garden, Bengal Staff Corps, to rank from 23rd April 1868 in succession to Lieutenant General H. Cosingham, Madras Cavalry, deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel John Baikeley Thelwall, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, from 25th June 1868, in succession to Lieutenant General W. Taylor, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel Trevor Wheler, Bengal Staff Corps, from 16th Augt 1868, in succession to Major General C. Haldane, Bengal Infantry deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel John Farnels Stafford, Bengal Staff Corps, from 19th Oct. 1868, in succession to General Sir T. M. Douglas, K. C. B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Roome, Bombay Staff Corps, from 18th Oct. 1868, in succession to Lieutenant General W. Justice, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel William Gray, Bombay Staff Corps, from 9th Nov. 1868, in succession to Major General Sir R. W. Hooner, K. C. B., Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Clerk, Madras Staff Corps, from 10th Nov. 1868, in succession to Lieutenant General J. Parsons, C. B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel Howar Codrington Dowker, Madras Staff Corps, from 18th Nov. 1868, in succession to Major General T. M. Cameron, Madras Infantry, deceased.

The promotion of Major W. G. G. Cumming, Bombay Staff Corps, to Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet, published in G. G. O. No. 546 of 1869, is hereby cancelled, that Officer having retired from the service, with effect from the 8th March 1868.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—Toondla Company.—to be Captain, Mr. Henry Figg. To be Lieutenant, Mr. Urban Broughton. To be Ensign, Mr. Edward Boare. The appointment of the above Officers is subject to their passing an examination in drill.

1st Class Veterinary Surgeon Archibald Turnbull to be Staff Veterinary Surgeon, and 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon John Whitmore Garrad to rank as such,—from the 17th June 1868, to complete the Establishment authorized by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, as notified in Government General Order No. 616, dated 24th June 1868.

2nd Class Veterinary Surgeon George Kettlewell to be 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon,—from the 10th March 1869, vice 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon A. C. Williams, retired.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint Captain H. M. Bengough, of the 77th Foot, to be an extra Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's Personal Staff as a temporary arrangement.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Tennant, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Punjab to Bengal.

Mr. A. H. Vaux is appointed a Superintendent Engineer in the Public Works Department, and posted to the Office of Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, with effect from the 19th November 1869. The appointment is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

The following transfers are ordered :—

From the Central Provinces to the Punjab.

Mr. W. Scott, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade; Mr. V. Rigby, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade; Mr. L. H. C. Armstrong, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

From Bengal to the Punjab.

Mr. R. H. Heenan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

From Oudh to the Punjab.

Rajkissen Banerjee, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade; Bhoobun Mohun Bose, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. J. W. O'Donnell, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Central Provinces to Oudh, and Mr. A. Penny, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, from Oudh to the Punjab.

Lieutenant G. A. L. A. Whitmore, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from Bengal to Rajpootana.

Surgeon Francis Day, employed on special duty under the Government of India, is allowed privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th November 1869.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	"
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	"
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
Havre	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag	nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Washington Irving.	Johnson	Moulmein, Oct. 24.
	Russel Mahomed Bukah	Nacoda	Penang, Nov. 5.
	Nussoorat Musjid	Nacoda	Cochin, Nov. 18.
	Ameenah	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept. 28.
	Futtay Salam Flôr De Goa	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept. 20.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Futtay Sultan	Nacoda	Jedda and Hodoodo.

The steamer Taptee, to Cutch, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.—November 29th, Ethiopia (s), McCallum, Bombay. Passenger sailed per s. s. Ethiopia—From Beypore to Cannanore.—Major Evans.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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New Map of India.
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Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nulhattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
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Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
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Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
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North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Simlas, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS :

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Cheesen and Woodhall
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will HOLD a GENERAL LEVEE (undress) on FRIDAY next, at 4 P.M.

S. F. STEPHENSON, Lieut. Colonel,
Military Secretary.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 30th November 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WEST—McCONKEY—December 1st, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. D. Macpherson, Mr. George H. H. West, son of the late Lieutenant G. W. West, late 21st Bombay Native Infantry, to Sarah, the only surviving daughter of Mr. T. A. McConkey.

DEATH.

PETERS—November 30th, at the Colaba Sanatarium, Bombay, Mr. William Peters, aged 40 years, leaving 6 young children and a large circle of relatives and friends to deplore his loss.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

JOHNSTONE—November 18th, at Shahpore, the wife of Captain J. W. H. Johnstone, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

NEWMAN—BROOKE—November 18th, at Ajmere, by the Rev. J. Higgins, John Henry Newman, M.D., in medical charge, Jodhpore Agency, to Alice Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel John C. Brooke, Officiating Political Agent, Jodhpore.

HOBDAY—NICOLL—November 22nd, at St. Andrew's Church, Fyzabad, by the Rev. E. Reuther, Thomas Francis Hobday, Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Hobday, Retired List, Bengal Army, to Louise Harriet, eldest daughter of Colonel Henry Nicoll, Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding Fyzabad,

DEATH.

NEALE—November 23rd, at Arrah, Isabella Florence, daughter of the late John L. Neale, Esq., aged 3 years and 2 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1869.

THERE has rarely been a period when political speculation was more rife, wide-spreading, deep delving, and, we may fairly add, more fascinating, than it is at present. To whatsoever quarter we turn, there we find the tendency to forecaste in full blossom. Law, government, and politics, patriotism, the social affections and domestic ordinances, warfare and commerce, science and art, and especially religion, are all deprived of those placid, undisturbed surroundings, which most of them formerly enjoyed to a greater or less degree, and have become encompassed upon every side by hosts of amateur analyzers, who, without the slightest hesitation or apparent repugnance, investigate them, and the heaps of tradition which have accumulated around their bases, forcing upon one and all the unpleasant ordeal of being compelled to return answers to the questions, "Are you really what you assume to be? and, under the influences of modern progress, how long, if you be so, do you consider it probable that you will remain so?" If one reflect upon the thing for a few minutes, it will appear perfectly astonishing how, within a few years, this habit of questioning and dissecting everything, from the authenticity of the scriptures to the laws relating to gambling and prostitution, has grown upon the world. The advances which it has made since the present generation was in its infancy are quite startling; while it will be found that the past ten years have been more fruitful in accelerating its progress, than any preceding twenty, and, beyond the early part of this century, any preceding fifty. We may, or we may not, be more immoral (certain orthodox conservatives say we are—we ourselves believe that we are not) but, be that as it may, we have, speaking of society at large, certainly become wonderfully free and easy in matters of opinion. To borrow an illustration from Æsop, we have learned to hop upon our King Log, though never so sacred in the estimations of our grand-fathers and grand-mothers, with a surprising familiarity. It is asserted by family people, that it is of no good giving children dolls, or imitation animals now-a-days, since the first thing they do with them is to cut open their stomachs to see what they are made of. We call such children precocious; but they are of our own be-getting; and are only strange to us because they are the outward and visible infantile signs of a new era. The present generation, as children, were mostly reared amid the associations which surounded the preceding order of things, and they have become wanderers from the old folds and pastures, since they abandoned jackets and broad lay-down collars. Nevertheless, what our children do with their dolls, and the denizens of their Noah's Arks, we are ourselves doing with our principles. The only difference is, that we have lapsed into the thing; whereas they have been born into it and are being reared amid its manifestations. The child who hears its father declare that the vicar of the parish is a dolt and a bigot for subscribing to a fund for the promotion of the expulsion of Bishop Colenso from Natal, or in aid of the anti-Templeite Association in the diocese of Exeter, or who listens to him when he asserts that he wishes the Queen would never perform the full functions of her office or abdicate, we can hardly wonder at when he refuses to believe that dolly will cry when he cuts a gash in her side, and shakes out the sawdust which sustains her symmetrical person. Intellectual freebooting has become the order of the day; and the solemn old caravans of orthodoxy are environed by its representatives. To ask whether this is good or bad is to assume that one can detect, by some process or another, whitherward, or rather whitherto, society is tending. Unfortunately, although many assume this, the assumption is wrong; and although certain persons, possessed of an over-developed self-confidence, credit themselves with the possession of this capacity, there be none who really have it. At no time in history has there been a period when the possible of the social outlook was so great; and the prospective definite so cloud enshrouded, as it is now. It is no doubt, remarkably uncomfortable, this sense of things sailing onward so precipitately towards an unknown goal; but the only solace for those to whom the sense of discomfort is intolerable, is—Dr. Cumming—and that is poor enough, in all conscience.

As an illustration of this intellectual freebooting, we might instance the recent article on the position of English Conservatism, in the last number of the "Quarterly Review." Fifteen years ago, the chance of such opinions, and such counsel, from a leading conservative, appearing in such a place, would have struck one as being too utterly incongruous to be well possible, or at any rate, in any ordinary degree, likely. But we live, and move, and change the being of our opinions with astonishing facility in these days. Tories have passed a vast Reform measure; Tory Peers and Right Reverend Bishops have voted for the disestablishment of the Irish State Church, and now a Tory of Tories dissects the principles of his party, and, from the *rostrum* of the *Quarterly Review*, of all others, bids it mend its ways, and accept a *rôle*, which one would think sufficient to freeze the enthusiasm of any able man to death.

And then, coming straight upon this, we have the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the organ of the properties and intellectual classes, openly delivering itself of such words as these words, which, in our youthful days, were supposed to be reserved for the especial use of such people as Mr. Henry Vincent:—

"Admitting (it says) as a general principle that the country is to be a democracy, and feeling persuaded of the folly of defending the walls of our old institutions till we are buried under their ruins, might we not remember that there are democracies and democracies, and that even if the institutions amongst which we live should have to undergo a revolution it is still in our power to do the best we can under the new state of things for those natural allies—wealth and talent? Of course under a democratic Constitution the rich man and the clever man have less splendid prizes before them than under a monarchical or aristocratic one; but may they not, if they manage well and pull together, make a very tolerable bargain for themselves under the new state of things? We are far enough in this country from Socialism and Red Republicanism."

Fancy our conservative forefathers (for the *Pall Mall Gazette* represents interests which would have been conservative in those days) admitting anything so abominably revolutionary as that England—the England of "Victoria and Albert"—ever *would* become a democracy! Conceive *them* talking thus glibly of "making the best" of revolution! Try and suppose *them* gravely recommending the aristocracy, as its last chance, to ally itself with rich parvenus and clever people, and the House of Lords to bind itself to the raft of newspaper writers, Manchester cottonocrats, and London brewers. Yet, here is the *Pall Mall Gazette* doing so, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* is the journal which is perpetually sneered at as being so extra superfine. Strange times, my masters, when these things be, and no one marvels thereat. But the above extract is out-shone by that which follows. "If," says the writer, with the most perfect calmness, "the House of Lords and the Established Church and the law of entail were all swept away to-morrow, if hereditary titles and hereditary monarchy were laid aside as antiquarian lumber, Mr. Stanley and Mr. Cecil and Mr. Cairns would still be very rich and very clever, and would be able, if they knew how to ally themselves to other men of wealth and talent, to have a vast amount of power in the State, under somewhat new forms. Some of the ways in which they might do this are obvious enough. People hardly ever regard with envy, or ill-will real genuine superiority. What they resent is conventional superiority, not founded upon or representing anything real."

Here is an outlook for such gilded youths as the Dukes of Newcastle and Hamilton, or the late luckless Marquis of Hastings. If you be rich *and* clever, that is, really superior, you may still hope for tolerable terms, may still consider land as a safe investment, and still decline to associate, on *caste* grounds, with coal-heavers. So much the "superfine journal," the "organ of the clubs," accords you. How much will you get from Reynolds, and Beesley and Finlan? If the dead be capable of turning in their graves, the worms must be having a troublous time of it in those cemeteries wherein our immediate conservative forefathers are lying. And the writer winds up by exhorting the formation of a new aristocracy of professional and scientific men, allied to men of wealth, "and real superiority." This, he says, is an "upper ten," that would be found capable of withstanding the abrasion of the prevailing current, and is the thing which the conservatives should set themselves to do. A cynical conservative might remark that this was merely filching from democracy its corner-stones; and bringing over the tall poppies from the enemies camp, by promises of high places in one's own. And yet, from some points of view, the counsel is sufficiently sagacious. It *cannot* be denied that we are all becoming possessed of opinions, very far removed from those held by our conservative fathers. It may be that the greater portion of what may be termed democrats-in-broad-cloth, are men of the class which the *Saturday Review* pointed so well, two or three years ago, under the title of "Radicalism in kid gloves," but, anyway, it si quite certain that there is no longer any healthy existence possible to hereditary aristocratic exclusiveness. Wealth and talent *will* claim admittance; and if they be refused, the danger is imminent of their joining with the crowd and placing their shoulders roughly to the doors.

LIEUT. J. E. CRACROFT, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with permission to proceed by the Overland route.

MAJOR J. H. S. PIERCE, Staff Corps, second in command 24th Regiment N.I., has been granted furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs, under rule 11th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

COLONEL S. THACKER, Staff Corps, commanding 21st Regiment N. I., or Marine Battalion, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the 19th February next, on private affairs, under rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

UNDER instructions from the Secretary of State for India, it is officially notified that under no circumstances will leave, under rule XI. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, be granted in extension of furlough taken either on private affairs or medical certificate.

WE learn from a letter from the War Office to the Under-Secretary of State for India, published in the "Gazette of India," that the privilege already granted for the payment of Indian officers on leave in the colonies has been extended to chaplains of the Indian service.

CAPTAIN W. A. GILLESPIE, of the Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, and under the provisions of G. O. C. No. 392, of 22nd April 1865, with permission to proceed by the Overland route.

The "Gazette of India" publishes a number of official papers relative to the Delhi and Rewaree section of the Rajpootana (State) Railway. They deal with the route to be followed, and the details of the arrangements generally. To Bombay readers anything relating to the commencement of the work at the near end would have a far greater interest.

THE Government of India has fixed the following rates of allowance for wear of gold coin before it ceases to be received in Government Treasuries :—

	Grains.
For the Gold Mohur, Sovereign, and 10-Rupee piece	·774
For the Half Sovereign and 5-Rupee piece	·512
" Double Mohur	1

THE "Gazette of India" publishes a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated 16th September 1869, intimating to the withdrawal from officers serving on board Her Majesty's ships abroad, and from officers of the army serving abroad and in the colonies, of the privilege of sending and receiving, in certain cases, their letters at a reduced rate of postage, after the 30th December next.

THE Government of India has directed that, from and after the 1st January 1870, the Police Superannuation Fund in the Berars shall cease to exist as a separate fund, and that all securities and sums of money, which on the above date shall be standing at the credit of the fund, shall be transferred and paid to the Government of India for the general purposes of the Government of the Berars.

IN its report of the divorce case of Gordon *vs.* Gordon and Hay the "Mofussilite" says—"Some amusement was created by one witness, a khansama, who was asked in cross-examination, in order to test his memory, whether he could remember the habit of any other of his mistresses besides Mrs. Gordon. Misunderstanding the drift of the question he said 'Oh yes!' and opened out a fine vein of general scandal."

IT appears Lord Napier, the Governor of Madras, is going to give a series of lectures—not one merely—on the fine arts in India. Last Thursday night he appeared before a crowded audience in the Evangelistic Hall, Madras, and opened by saying that he would treat of the four arts, Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, and Music. He confined his lecture for that evening to Architecture, upon which he dwelt at considerable length, reserving the consideration of the sister arts for future occasions. In His Lordship's opinion Madras offered a complete epitome of everything that was bad in Architecture. The lecture is described as able and exhaustive.

WE learn from a Madras paper that H. E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald telegraphed from Mahableshwur, on Nov. 25, to Mr. McIver, the P. and O. Agent at Madras, to inquire if accommodation could be found for him in the next steamer to Calcutta. Sir Seymour was informed in reply that he should have all the accommodation that might be available, and that instructions would be telegraphed to Galle to secure as much room as possible for His Excellency and his suite, numbering altogether nine persons. The steamer is timed to leave Madras on the 4th instant. Passages by the same steamer have already been engaged for Lord and Lady Napier, Mr. Garstin, and Captain de Robeck.

IT has been brought to the notice of the Governor General in Council that rule 31 of the new Leave Rules for the Covenanted Civil Service has been held to entitle an officer to the acting allowances therein prescribed until he again holds a *substantive* appointment carrying equal pay to that of the substantive appointment which he relinquished when he proceeded on furlough. Consequently, under the action of that rule, officers have been allowed to draw aggregate salaries exceeding those which they so relinquished. It has now been ruled that rule 31 shall in no case be applied so as to raise the aggregate allowances of any officer, who may return from furlough after this date, above the aggregate allowances which he relinquished when he proceeded on furlough.

WE are glad to see that the Supreme Government, like a true *mabap*, takes a paternal interest in native ladies. It wants to make them comfortable when they are travelling by rail, and has obtained reports from the local Governments in regard to the accommodation afforded to them, particularly with reference to the ladies of the upper grades of native society. As to Bombay, the public is officially informed that "no compartments are habitually reserved on the Baroda and Sind lines, and this is only done in the 3rd class carriages on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. On consideration of this, the Government of Bombay has ordered the reservation, for native women, of a compartment with special conveniences in all 2nd class carriages, and, in view of the present want of accommodation for them at the stations, has ordered the provision of special arrangements at 23 principal stations." On the East Indian Railway, it appears, "3rd class carriages are fitted up exclusively for native men and women. The Board of Agency, however, of this Company, impressed with the failure of their previous arrangements to meet the wants of the people, propose to build rest-houses at the principal stations, with accommodation for Hindoo and Mahomedan women of all ranks: to build special 2nd class carriages, to hold both women and their male relatives—the former in separate compartments—and to run these for ordinary fares: to screen off an end of 3rd class carriages as a compartment for veiled women: to allow *doolies*, which will be provided by the refreshment-room contractors, to be brought to the doors of the carriages: to reserve accommodation for any distance, and to reduce the maximum number of passengers in each lateral 3rd class compartment from 12 to 10." These arrangements have met with approval, and the Governor General in Council is gratified to see the sensible view which the Board of Agency have taken of the question. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the gradual provision on all railways of some such accommodation as that now proposed, varied according to the requirements of each province, and the further necessities which time may show to be wanted, is very desirable, and its importance should be carefully kept in view by the Governments charged with the administration of railways.

JUNCTION BETWEEN THE EAST INDIAN AND G. I. P. RAILWAYS AT JUBBULPOOR.

RESOLUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, P. W. DEPT., DATED 3RD OCT. 1869.

THE question of the arrangements to be adopted for the Junction Station of the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways at Jubbulpoor, and the system under which the traffic between the two Lines is to be conducted, have been long under discussion, and a decision must now be come to without further loss of time to admit of the arrangements being properly completed on the through opening which may be expected in March next.

2. The Governor General in Council has reviewed carefully the whole of the former proceedings relating to this matter, and has given his best attention to the more recent expressions of opinion regarding it, and now proceeds to state the conclusions adopted by the Government of India on the several points that have been under discussion.

3. The opinions of the different authorities concerned on the general question may be thus summarised :—

The Secretary of State desires to have interchange of rolling-stock without restriction.

This view is fully adopted by the Government of Bombay.

The Bengal Government adopts the opinions of the East Indian Railway Agency, and is opposed to an unlimited interchange, but would allow the rolling-stock of one line to travel on the other line for a limited distance, which is put at 300 miles.

The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, desires to have a free interchange of stock.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company would have no restriction whatever on the interchange of stock. The Home Board, the Agency in this country and the chief Officers of this Company, seem to be quite in accord on this point.

The local Board of Agency and the chief Officers of the East Indian Railway Company are opposed to an interchange of stock beyond, say 300 miles, from the junction.

The opinion of the Board of Directors, East Indian Railway, has not lately been distinctly expressed. In 1866, *apropos* of the junction with the Delhi Line, they said—

"In any arrangement that may be made the avoidance of transhipment is a cardinal point. The Board cannot understand why the wagons of the Punjab Railway should be hauled only to Allyghur. They propose * * * * to haul them down to their destination."

In April last, the Board wrote to the Board of Agency—

"They (the Board of Directors) expect that everything will be done by you which can in any way facilitate the interchange and encouragement of traffic between the two systems, and tend to the convenience of the public.

"You will naturally consider the propriety or otherwise of an interchange of stock, and in cases where it is found desirable for the efficient and economical conduct of the traffic, you will make arrangements with this object. In reference to this subject you will bear in mind that the Board have but one object in view, namely, the mutual benefit of both Companies, and the satisfaction of the public."

From this and the reply given in March last to the Secretary of State in reply to the letter above-quoted, dated 11th February 1869, it may be concluded that, although the Board have authorised their Chief Engineer to settle with the Chief Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the nature of the buildings to be erected at Jubbulpoor, and have not given any distinct assent to a free interchange of traffic, yet they would not object to any interchange of rolling-stock which may be requisite for the real convenience of the public.

The balance of opinion appears to be in favour of a free interchange of stock, and no difference seems to exist as to such exchange within certain limits of distance.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 23RD NOV., APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

The Manchester Market is quiet and prices continue unchanged.

THE CHINA MAIL.

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

GALLE, 30TH NOVEMBER, 3-14 P.M.

The steamer Rangoon has arrived. She left Hongkong on the 16th, Singapore on the 23rd, and Penang on the 25th November.

The Mikado's fête day was celebrated with much ceremony on 26th ultimo.

The Japanese are sending emigrants to the north part of Yesso to resist threatened Russian encroachment.

S. E. Auguste T. Kint de Roodenbeck, Envoy and Minister to China from the King of the Belgians, has arrived in Hongkong.

Mr. Wade, C. B., arrived at Shanghai.

BOMBAY.

THE SHIP FUTTAY SULTAN, for Jedda and Hoodooda, sailed yesterday with 175 pilgrims.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, it will be observed, is to hold a general levee (undress) to-morrow, Friday, at 4 P.M.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR, per Gunja Sahajee, will be closed at the General Post Office, on the 2nd December (to-day) at 9 A.M.

A KATTYWAR paper announces with regret the death of a well known resident of that place, Rajeshree Bhugwanlal Mudunjee, who died on the 22nd inst.

HACK BUGGIES.—The Commissioner of Police granted new numbers to a large number of buggywallas, on Tuesday and yesterday. Probably in three or four days the business of the survey will be over.

SKY RACES.—It will be seen from an advertisement that it is proposed to hold a meeting at the Town Hall this afternoon at 4 P.M., for the purpose of getting up Sky Races during the ensuring season on the Flats.

To prevent misconception in future in regard to the grant of free rations to trained school mistresses, the wives of soldiers, it has been notified that the grant of free rations to the school mistresses in question is in lieu of, and not in addition to, the subsistence money.

MR. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, the Judge of the Small Cause Court, is, the *Deccan Herald* hears, going to Calcutta. He is said also to "hope that the Duke of Edinburgh will come to Bombay in time to be present at his bazaar in behalf of the Alexandra Institution, for which articles have been worked by His Royal Highness' sisters and the Empress Eugenie of France."

ALIENY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Parsee woman named Cooverbace appeared before the Chief Magistrate and obtained a summons against her husband, Nowrojee Hosungjee, on a charge of refusing to support her. About a year ago the prosecutrix charged her husband with a similar offence, when the latter was ordered to pay fifteen rupees to her per month for her maintenance. He paid her the money for a month or two and then went to live with her. He has again turned her out, and hence the present application.

THE MAHOMEDAN DEFAMATION CASE.—The case brought by Moulvie Kheyroodeen, a Soonee Mahomedan priest, against Abdool Gunnee, for defamation, came on at the Fort Police Court yesterday afternoon before Mr. Nanà Morojee. Mr. Starling appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Judge for the defence. Mr. Starling laid a further information, which will be published to-morrow. The new information being of a somewhat similar character to the one formerly laid, the two will be taken together; and the case will be heard on Wednesday, the 15th instant.

BI-COLOUR STAMPS.—The Governor-General in Council has notified, that from and after 1st September 1868, the bi-colour stamp (red and black) now in use shall be exclusively employed for documents enumerated in schedule B of Act XXVI. of 1867, and that the documents enumerated in schedule A of Act X. of 1862 shall be on paper impressed with a bi-colour stamp consisting of blue and black colours, except in the case of—(1) hoondee or bill stamps; (2) adhesive stamps; (3) stamps impressed in a Government Stamp Office other than the above (*e. g.*, stamps impressed in the Financial Commissioner's Office, Lahore.) Nothing in this notification is to be held to invalidate any documents already executed in accordance with either of above notifications now cancelled.

A FEW persons who arrived from Kohistan the other day state that some disturbances have taken place amongst the Brahoees there.—*Sindian*, Nov. 27.

THE signaller in the Indo-European Telegraph Department, named Allen, who was stationed at Sonmeeanee, and who stands charged with having killed a Mokranee, and wounded another, was brought into Kurrachee by the police the day before yesterday, and lodged in the jail. We have no doubt that this will be a case for the Bombay High Court.—*Ibid.*

MR. TURNBULL, of the 6th Foot, inventor and patentee of a self-acting punkah, has proceeded to Roorkee, where his apparatus is to undergo the ordeal of a scientific committee.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 29.

THE North Eastern line of the G. I. P. Railway is to be opened through to Jubbulpore in May next. "There will be through communication indeed before that time, but the line will be opened to the public then."—*Ibid.*

ANOTHER accident has happened in the harbour of Galle. A large French troop-ship fell foul of the P. & O. steamer Mongolia, crushing her boats, and on backing away from the Mongolia fell athwart the bows of the P. & O. steamer Orissa, but fortunately without doing damage. Perhaps after this warning the harbour space will be enlarged.—*Ibid.*

THE Bengal Board of Revenue have reported that the experiments made last year in the cultivation of cotton in Bengal from Hingunghat seed have been in almost every instance a complete failure; but express a hope that the results of the present season's experiments may be more satisfactory, from the experience gained last year by the local officers in the cultivation of that particular description of cotton. From the detailed reports indeed it would appear that the Hingunghat seed had last year hardly a fair trial.—*Ibid.*

IN Ahmedabad many of the streets are very narrow and tortuous, and, hoping to prevent accidents to life and limb, the Collector carefully explained to the public that one side of the way should be reserved for foot passengers and the other for vehicles. Some numskulls persisted in walking on the wrong side, and the police prosecuted them, but on appeal the High Court Judges quashed the proceedings and remitted the fines. We hope that the heirs of the next man killed will demand *locoas* from the High Court Judges.—*Ibid.*

THE detachment of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Royals consisting of 3 officers, 168 men and 10 women, was to proceed to-day (1st) to Nagpore from Khundwah by special train; and from thence, by bullock train to Jubbulpore. From Jubbulpore they will march to Jhansi, to join the head-quarters of the regiment, which is expected to arrive there next month from Nusseerabad.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 1.

WE have had tidings from the first detachment of the 8th King's Regiment, which left Poona on Wednesday, the 17th ult. They arrived at Khundwah on Saturday the 20th and have had to remain there until yesterday morning the 30th, when they began their march to Mhow, which they expect to reach on the 4th inst. They found the sun very warm in the tents at Khundwah during the day, and it was very cold at night: but all were healthy and in good spirit—the only complaint being slight colds. They felt the detention at Khundwah as so much time lost. There was report there that the 8th King's was not to proceed further than Mhow, and that the 95th was to be sent to Poona. We give it for what it is worth.—*Ibid.*

WE are sorry to report the death from consumption of Mr. Edmund Snell, B.A. and B. L. of the Madras University and Barrister-at-Law, which sad event occurred at his residence at St. Thome on Wednesday last. The deceased was an East Indian of conspicuous talent, and though only 28 years of age had distinguished himself both in his profession and in the local University. He was called to the Bar in 1867, but did not practice, in consequence of ill-health.—*Madras Mail*, Nov. 26.

THE SUIT AGAINST MR. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE.

IN the High Court on Tuesday, one of the suits on the short cause list, before Sir Charles Sargent, was brought by Zenaoomunissa Ladlee Begum Sahib, wife of Ameer Syud Alum Khan, and Rahimoonissa Begum Sahib, wife of Meer Goolam Baba of Surat, the daughters of the late Nawab of Surat, against Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee Shroff, second judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court, to recover the sum of Rs. 3,982, with interest at six per cent. per annum from 7th October 1869.

Mr. Starling and Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee (instructed by Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee) appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Mayhew (instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee) for the defendant.

Mr. Starling opened the case by reading the plaint, which was verified by Syud Alum Khan, the husband of the first plaintiff. It was as follows:—

"1. This suit is brought to recover the sum of Rs. 3,982, due by the defendant to the plaintiffs as administratrixes of the late Meer Jaffur Ali Khan for money lent by the said Meer Jaffer Ali Khan to the defendant, and for interest upon money due by the defendant to the said Meer Jaffer Ali Khan and forborne at interest by the said Meer Jaffer Ali Khan to the defendant, at his request, and for money found to be due from the defendant to the said Meer Jaffer Ali Khan upon an account stated between them. 2. Letters of administration of the estate and effects of the said Meer Jaffer Ali Khan were granted to the plaintiffs by this honourable Court on the 29th day of April 1867. 3. The following are the particulars of the plaintiffs' demand:—

25th May 1858, by cash	.....	Rs. 2,500
13th September, do.	.....	„ 2,000
3rd November, do.	.....	„ 500
	Total Rs.	5,000
20th Nov. 1859, paid on account	....	Rs. 2,500
Balance	.....	Rs. 2,500
Interest at 6 per cent	.....	„ 1,482
	Total Rs.	3,982

4. By a Guzerati writing of 23rd January 1859, an official translation of which is herewith annexed, the defendant promised to repay the amount of the said advance with interest at 6 per cent. per annum after six months from the date of the said letter whenever the same should be demanded. Demand was duly made for the balance due as stated above on the 17th day of June 1869, but the defendant has not paid the same or any part thereof. 5. The plaintiffs' claim further interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the 7th day of October 1869 till payment."

Mr. Mayhew remarked, after it had been stated that no written statement had been filed, that the defence was that the note was granted in 1859, and had not been sued on until 1869—so that the Statute of Limitation applied, the outside time allowed by it being six years.

Mr. Starling replied that the writing was a promissory note payable, not on demand, but at any time it might be demanded after the expiration of six months, and that therefore the defendant was prohibited from offering this defence. The terms of the note, he said in reply to His Lordship, were these—"According to these presents I have given receipts for these Rs. 5,000 bearing the above dates. Having cancelled them I have given this receipt, for the whole. Negociations are going on with you as to (my) selling mortgaging to you my property at Byculla. If that matter be settled, this money is to be given credit for to you in that account, otherwise these Rs. 5,000 (namely five thousand) shall be truly repaid to you after six (6) months whenever you may demand the same with interest as alleged at eight (8) per cent. per mensem. —English date 23rd January 1859."

Mr. Mayhew said that before the consideration of this point by the Court he would draw His Lordship's attention to an irregularity in the filing of the suit. It purported to be a suit by two persons who were the administratrixes of the estate of the late Meer Jaffer Ali Khan, and the plaint was certified by neither of those ladies, but by the husband of one of them. That gentleman was acting under a power of attorney, dated 23rd November 1863, and which must have been given long before the lady had any right of administering the estate in question, so that he really did not know how the husband of one of the parties could, under these circumstances, properly subscribe the plaint. Such a course seemed to him to be an entire departure from the intention of the Code of Civil Procedure, and he did not think a plaint, presented in such a manner, should be allowed to stand on the files of the Court. If judgment went against these two ladies, they might say that this agent of theirs was acting without their authority, and then the defendant would be placed at the disadvantage of not being able to get his costs.

His Lordship remarked that the plaint appeared not to be properly verified.

Mr. Starling submitted that it was now too late for the defendant to take this objection. The plaint had been filed, and under it the suit had come on for hearing. A copy of the plaint had been duly served on the defendant, and if he had asked to do anything in the way now sought by him, he should have applied in the regular manner to have it removed from the files of the Court.

His Lordship asked why the defendant could not do so now? He saw no reason why he should not.

Mr. Starling proceeded to say that the defendant had for some time had notice of everything on which the plaintiffs depended; and he might have come forward in the proper way and asked to have the plaint taken off the files. Had he done so the plaintiffs would have been ready to meet him, but now the plaintiffs might not have at hand some witnesses that might be necessary to meet the objection, or they might not have the power of attorney of the man who verified the plaint. On behalf of the plaintiffs he protested against this objection at this stage. He had no doubt it was an after-thought, and it was quite of a piece with the other conduct of the defendant. It was thoroughly disgraceful to any man, more especially one in the position of a judge of the Small Cause Court, to come here with this frivolous objection. He submitted it was too late for his learned friend to make the objection; he should have given notice that he intended to ask that the case should be taken off the files, and not have come there apparently raising no objection.

His Lordship remarked that the learned counsel for the plaintiffs ought to apply for leave to have the plaint subscribed and verified by one of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Starling said it was the constant practice in England that none of those questions could be raised at the trial. Besides, the Court had been satisfied with the verification of the plaint when it was presented and the action was allowed.

His Lordship replied that the Court might not have been properly informed.

Mr. Starling proceeded to say that in obedience to the plaint the defendant had entered appearance and appointed Mr. Khunderao as his attorney, who had instructed counsel who now appeared in Court. Before the suit came on Mr. Khunderao ought to have entered appearance under protest because unless the attorneys for the plaintiffs were to be informed of the defence intended to be offered, they might be put to trouble and expense, simply from the fact that they did not come prepared to meet the objection. They made the demand on Mr. Manockjee; he took no notice of their letter, and there had been no correspondence between the attorneys, though the plaintiffs' attorney had written for an early settlement. Therefore, the plaintiffs had had no opportunity of knowing whether the objection was satisfactory, and so they were taken by surprise, for when replying to the point regarding the Statute of Limitation his learned friend interrupted with this fresh objection. He submitted that the objections were now too late, and that, in fact, the course pursued by the defendant would introduce great irregularity, because these motions ought all to be in Chambers. For a person in the position of Mr. Manockjee, who ought to be the soul of honour and uprightness, to take such an objection was a thing beyond belief, and he was sure His Lordship would not for a moment hesitate as to how to treat it, reserving of course, if necessary, the substantial objection.

Mr. Mayhew said he had thought it his duty to point out this irregularity in the plaint, when he was interrupted by his learned friend in his remarks as to the application of the Statute of Limitation. So far from this point being raised with the sanction of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, so far as he was instructed, it was only to see, as was his duty as well as that of His Lordship, that the proceedings of the Court were regular so that nothing might be done which should be improperly placed on the records of the Court as a precedent hereafter. His learned friend had referred to the English practice, but that did not refer to what was done here, for they were not there tied down to having the plaint signed by the plaintiff or by some one who the Court was satisfied had a right to do so. Looking to the extraordinary nature of the demand, it would be time enough to meet the remarks as to Mr. Manockjee's honesty, integrity, and so on when they went into the merits of the case. In the meantime here was the demand; and as the affair was ten years old, he thought it led to the conclusion that the matter as between the parties had been thoroughly understood, and had never been intended to be enforced at all. As to the question of irregularity of the plaint, he left it to His Lordship to say whether or not the Court would be warranted in going on under a plaint so verified.

After some further argument as to the verification, His Lordship said that section 27 of the Civil Procedure Code provided that, "The plaint shall be subscribed by the plaintiff and his pleader (if any), and shall be verified at the foot by the plaintiff;" and then the following section said—"If the plaintiff, by reason of absence, or for other good cause, be unable to subscribe and verify the plaint, the Court may allow the plaint to be subscribed and verified on behalf of the plaintiff by any person whom the Court may consider competent to make the verification." It followed from these two sections, that unless the Court had allowed the plaint to be verified by any other person than the plaintiff, then it must be verified by the plaintiff. In the present case it had been verified by a person who was not the agent of the plaintiff, at least there was no evidence to show he was. He was the husband of one of the plaintiffs, and might have been a proper person to verify the plaint, if the fact that the plaintiffs did not sign it had been brought to the notice of the Court; but that had not been done, and consequently there had been an irregularity, and so the plaint in the present suit was an irregular document. The mere fact of its having been accepted as a plaint by the Judge in Chambers did not prevent the Court from taking notice of the irregularity now. The verification might well have escaped the notice of the Judge in Chambers, in fact he did not suppose any Judge in Chambers looked but seldom to the verification of the plaint; but now that it had been brought to the notice of the Court, the only question was, what was the proper course under section 39, which provided that "If the plaint be not subscribed and verified as hereinbefore required, the Court may reject the plaint, or, at its discretion, may allow the plaint to be amended." Well, no doubt it would be open to the Judge before whom the plaint was originally laid for acceptance to adopt either of these courses; and he imagined it was also open to the Court to adopt either of them. But in this case undoubtedly the Court would take into consideration the oversight that had been committed by the Judge in Chambers at the time he accepted the plaint, and the expense the parties had been put to; and certainly the Court would not be disposed to reject the plaint, but would allow it to be amended, that was to say the plaint must be properly verified either by the plaintiff or by some other person whom the Court might allow to do so; and therefore the case would stand over for that purpose.

Mr. Starling asked for costs as no notice had been given of this objection, but

His Lordship said he must either reject the plaint or allow it to be re-verified, and as he was taking the latter course, the plaintiffs must pay the costs.

The case was then postponed for a fortnight, the plaint to be sent to Surat, if necessary, for verification before the Zillah Judge.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 30th, 6-35 A.M.—English mail steamer from Suez signalled.

GALLE, 30th, 8-45 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 9th and 17th November.

United Kingdom, via Russia, 8th, 9th and 20th November.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22nd and 23rd November.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 8th Nov.

From Alexandria, 15th and 20th Nov.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 30th November to 8 P.M. of the 1st December is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	4 24	0 4
„ Calcutta	18 45	0 29
„ Madras	17 15	11 26

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Dulsookram Hookumchund, from Calcutta.
For E. Pout, from Calcutta.
For Havelock, Byculla, from Nagpore.
For Bhiwara Bace, Nag Para, No. 8, from Poona.
For Conyers, Byculla, from Kamptee.
For Dr. Lever, from Nagpore.
For Ruttonjee Bhoyjee, from Calcutta.
For Mahomedaly Begh, Goomastah, Newal Kishore, from Jodhpoore.

THE KAIRA COLLECTORATE.

THE following letter, with reference to the general state of the weather and crops in the Kaira collectorate for the season 1869, was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press. It is from Mr. G. W. Elliot, Collector of Kaira, to the Revenue Commissioner N. D., and dated Challisgaum, 29th November 1869:—

"SIR,—I have the honour to report on the general state of the weather and crops in this collectorate for the season 1869. Little or no rain fell in June, and sowing was barely commenced till the end of July, when the rain began. Since then, during August and the first half of September, the fall was sufficient for all sorts of crops, except rice and bowta. In the latter half of September and first week of October very heavy rain did damage to the bajree, but filled the tanks all over the country, and led to such a rich harvest as has rarely been reaped in these districts, and on the whole the season has been one of great agricultural prosperity.

"There have been a few cases of cholera, but lately the number of cases and type of fever in the districts have been unusually severe. Cattle have been free from disease. The fall of rain in the town of Kaira and in each district has been as follows up to the end of September:—Kaira, 34 inches 3 cents; Mahmoodabad, 25 inches 67 cents; Neriad, 37 inches 49 cents; Borsud, 39 inches 59 cents; Thasra, 38 inches 90 cents; Kupperwunj, 31 inches 23 cents; Anund, 41 inches 98 cents; Matur, 35 inches 59 cents—average 35 inches 55 cents."

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—1ST DECEMBER.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

BALKRISHNA NARAYEN DE. HAJER TYEB HAJER RAHIMTOOLA.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.—The action was to recover Rs. 1,000 damages, sustained by plaintiff in consequence of the defendant having maliciously and without any justifiable cause took out a warrant against him on the 27th May 1869 from the Fort Police Court, falsely charging plaintiff with having obtained without authority from him (the defendant) a pass from the Custom House, which charge he entirely failed to establish, and hence the present action. Mr. Hurryshunker appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Farran for defendant. The Court on the evidence gave verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 501 and costs, and certified plaintiff's advocate's costs Rs. 51.

CRAWFORD & CO. VS. SUCHOO ELLIAS.

THE action was brought to recover Rs. 823, being the amount of goods sold and delivered from 21st December 1868 to 16th February 1869. On the application of the plaintiffs the Judge struck out the case, with liberty to issue an amended summons on the same fee.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, VS. BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE.

THE suit was to recover Rs. 753, amount of gas supplied, &c. The case was settled by the parties before hearing, and the Court therefore struck it off from the list.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1869.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WESTROPP.)

TENTH DAY: WEDNESDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

On the Sessions re-assembling this morning the following cases were disposed of:—

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Sidka Ameer, who had pleaded guilty to two charges of house-breaking and theft, was called up for sentence.

His Lordship said he wished to know what the prisoner had done with the title-deeds of the property belonging to Dooka. He had pleaded guilty to stealing those, and if he could give a satisfactory account of what he had done with them, His Lordship would be more disposed to be lenient with him.

The prisoner replied that he had thrown the title-deeds on the street and never recovered them.

His Lordship then passed sentence in the first case of rigorous imprisonment for eight months; adding that if the prisoner had restored the poor woman's title-deeds he should have received a more lenient sentence. To the other charge, that of breaking by night into the house of Mathooradass Hurjeevundass, he had also pleaded guilty; and on that the sentence would be imprisonment for six months, to commence on the expiry of the first term. His Lordship added that but for the prisoner's contrition and the absence of any previous conviction the sentence would have been much heavier, and he had better now take warning.

The prosecutrix applied for a certificate that the title-deeds had been lost, as the Rajah of Porebunder, within whose territory her property was, charged 25 per cent. for every new title-deed.

His Lordship accordingly directed the Clerk of the Crown to give a certificate stating that the prisoner had pleaded guilty to house-breaking by night and admitted that he had thrown away the title-deeds, and that he had been duly sentenced.

THE STABBING CASE.—Joseph Bonifacio, who had been found guilty of stabbing a man who was intimate with his sister, was next brought up for sentence.

The Judge then said—Joseph Bonifacio, after a full and fair trial you have been convicted on the clearest possible testimony of having voluntarily caused grievous hurt to John Alberto, and that without any sudden provocation. You used the knife in a most ruthless and cruel manner, and if Alberto had died, it is extremely probable that, instead of the sentence I am now about to pass on you, I would have been sentencing you to death. Looking to all the circumstances of the case, and the probability that you had some reason to complain of Alberto, I think I shall be warranted in passing on you a sentence as light as rigorous imprisonment for four years; but lighter than that I should not be warranted in passing on any man who, under such circumstances as you did, resorted to the knife.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Baboo Bukthawan, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of house-breaking by night in order to the commission of theft, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eight months.

THEFT.—Janoo Dewjee, who had admitted a charge of theft in a dwelling, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Tarra Poonja and Mowla Poonja were charged with having given false evidence when on solemn affirmation in a suit in the Small Cause Court on 24th July.

The Clerk of the Crown intimated that there was only the evidence of the prosecutor since there was a difficulty in getting any of the officials of the Small Cause Court who could swear that the interpreter had solemnly affirmed the defendants, and so the jury would find the prisoners not guilty.

His Lordship said the Clerk of the Crown had pursued that course with his complete concurrence. It would be a waste of time to go on with this case, for the interpreter was not able to identify the prisoners as the persons to whom he administered the solemn affirmation:—and even if that were not so, which was in itself an incurable gap, the case would rest alone on the evidence of the prosecutor, and it would be a waste of time to put the statements before the jury and leave them to put the one oath against the other. He did not mean to say that in every case it was absolutely necessary the interpreter should prove he administered the solemn affirmation, if any one else had been present, and could swear he did, but there was no evidence that that was the case.

The prisoners were then discharged.

THEFT.—Adam Abdool Rahmon, Kondia Babajee, and Bhugwan Ram were charged with stealing and dishonestly receiving some articles belonging to a woman. Mr. Latham appeared for the prosecution, and Dr. Barton on behalf of the third prisoner. On the recommendation of His Lordship the jury acquitted the third prisoner. The other two were found guilty of theft, and His Lordship sentenced the first prisoner to be imprisoned for four years, and the second for twelve months.

The Sessions then (at half-past five) adjourned till Thursday, when only one case will have to be disposed of.

AFGHANISTAN AND TURKISTAN.

IT seems that, after long resisting his importunities, the Ameer has at last permitted Abdul Mullik, the rebellious son of the King of Bokhara, to quit Cabul for Turkistan. It is rumoured that Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan had left Meshed, with a body of followers, for Bokhara, or perhaps for Russian Territory, or perhaps again for Turkistan. This latter is of course believed to be his ultimate aim; and the Governor of Turkistan, Nuib Mahomed Alum Khan, is evidently anxious. He has been sending spies to Bokhara and elsewhere to endeavour to get information as to the Sirdar's whereabouts; but those of them who have returned at all either are, or pretend to be, unable to give any information. Whether from dissatisfaction at the honour shown and assistance given to Sirdar Abdul Rahman by the King of Persia, or from ill-will connected with Seistan, the Ameer has dismissed the Persian envoy with no great ceremony. The latter received on the 1st October eight days' subsistence allowance from the Ameer, with a notification that at the expiration of that period he must leave Cabul for Herat and Persia. The envoy continued to linger on in Cabul till the 21st, when he was actually dismissed, with presents for the Persian prince governing at Meshed and Rs. 1,000 for his own expenses. There has been a doubtful engagement near Candahar between the rebel chief of the Hotuk tribe, Meer Alum Khan, and some troops of the Ameer, headed by General Sufdur Ali Khan and Shah Pussund Khan. It is probable that the Ameer's force had the worst of it, since each of his two generals, while claiming victory for his own branch of the army—Sufdur Ali for the infantry and artillery and Pussund Khan for the cavalry—candidly confesses that his colleague was defeated.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 29.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, N. W. P.

MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.

27TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TURNER.)

KELLY *versus* KELLY.

THIS suit had been originally filed by Susannah E. Kelly for restitution of conjugal rights with her husband, Michael Alexander Kelly, and Assistant Engineer in the Department Public Works, but was subsequently, by the leave of the Court, altered to a suit for judicial separation and permanent alimony.

It was alleged by the petitioner that the parties were married on the 8th of May 1855, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic religion, at Kilronan, in the diocese of Ardagh, in Ireland, and that about three weeks after the marriage the husband had deserted her and gone to India.

The respondent contended—*1st*, that the Court had no jurisdiction; *2nd*, that the marriage was not a legal marriage, inasmuch as he had been coerced to marry by the relations of the petitioner; and *3rd*, that it was not a legal marriage, inasmuch as the ceremony was performed without banns or license.

The issues joined were:—

1. Has the Court jurisdiction?
2. Was a license necessary to constitute a valid marriage among Roman Catholics?
3. Is the plea, that the marriage was procured by compulsion and restraint, a valid answer?
4. Was the respondent married after a valid license had been granted?
5. Was the respondent constrained, by compulsion and at the peril of his life, to go through the ceremony?

This day was fixed by the Judge to decide the question of jurisdiction, *viz.*, as to whether the parties "resided" within the jurisdiction of the Court within the meaning of the Indian Divorce Act, the second section of which says:—"Nothing hereafter shall authorize any Court to grant any relief under this Act, except in cases where the petitioner professes the Christian religion and resides in India at the time of presenting the petition;" and the third section,—"In the case of any petition under this Act 'High Court' is that one of the aforesaid Courts, within the local limits of whose ordinary appellate jurisdiction, or of whose jurisdiction under this Act, the husband and wife reside or last resided together."

The petitioner had stated in her evidence that she came to India for the purpose of joining her husband.

Mr. Mayhew (with him Mr. McAulay) for the respondent said Johnson's definition of "residence" was to have abode, to live, to dwell, to be present," and again "he is not said to be a resident who comes to a place to retire again:" in Crabb's Synonyms it is said "to reside conveys the full idea of a settlement," and Battle's Law of Nations says "settlement is a fixed residence in any place with the intention of always staying there." Phillimore's Law of Domicile says "a resident is an inhabitant of a place who comes there with an intention of permanently remaining."

The Judge—Domicile is different to residence; if the residence be for a special purpose and transient in its character, it is not a domicile.

Mr. Shircore—Here we say the "residence" is merely for the purpose of instituting this suit. In the Marquis of Armandale's case, 3 Vesey 200, Lord Eldon held that Lord Armandale never had a residence in Scotland because he was never there with the fixed purpose of residing. In *Shaw v. Gould* in the House of Lords, Lord Westbury says,—"The parties must be *bona fide* within the jurisdiction of the Court." Take the case of persons going to Calcutta to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act—such have been held not to reside in Calcutta.

The Judge—Those cases would be similar to *Shaw v. Gould*, because the parties go *in fraudem legis*.

Mr. Shircore—Here the parties come in when there has been no residence together at all in India, and the 3rd section of the Act ought to be read as if it was "where the husband and wife reside together or last resided together;" and if such is the case the Court clearly has no jurisdiction.

Mr. Newton—All the cases cited are cases in which the husband was not subject to the jurisdiction, but here the wife is resident because the domicile of the husband is the domicile of the wife.

Mr. Justice Turner—I am of opinion that with respect to section 3 of the Act, the words must be taken to mean that when the husband and wife reside within one jurisdiction the suit may be brought in the proper Court in that jurisdiction, or in the place where they last resided together, so that they have two forums to which to resort. The case must therefore proceed.

Michael Alexander Kelly, in continuation of his examination which took place in May last, was further examined by Mr. Newton, and stated:—I don't recollect how I went dressed to church: I am quite sure it was not in a tail coat. I went in the same clothes in which I had been locked up in the room. I have already stated a great crowd had assembled at the church. I made no resistance, it would have been too dangerous. I don't ever recollect to have seen a riot in a church. I could not tell whether I would be molested in church; most of the people carried walking sticks. I am not aware of any difference between a walking stick and a shillelagh. I probably answered all the questions the priest put to me in church. I believe words to the effect that I would take this woman to be my wedded wife were used. Of course I answered in the affirmative. I think I signed my name in a book on the spot where the ceremony occurred. I did not kiss her in church; I am quite sure of it; I am certain whether any one kissed her for me. After the ceremony they put me into the cart again.

Mr. Newton—Did your wife get into the cart with you?

Witness—Perhaps, Mr. Newton, if you use the word "petitioner," I shall understand you. If you use the word "wife" you make me assume she is my "wife," which she isn't. (Laughter.)

The Judge.—The word "petitioner" had better be used.

Witness—The "petitioner" did get into the cart with me. There was a good deal of whiskey drunk at the house afterwards. I was not drunk. I don't recollect who pointed out my sleeping apartment. There was a bed in the same room we ate and drank. I slept in that room; I did not get into bed. I sat on a chair, and slept with my feet on another chair. The petitioner was in the bed. She had retired after the guests went. She was sent to me and the door was bolted. I did not ask for her to be sent. When she came in I might have spoken to her, but we had no lengthened conversation. I imagine she did not speak to me, but immediately went to bed. I don't think she undressed in the room. She came with very few clothes on, and immediately got into the bed and covered her face. I did not go to bed with her that night. The next morning the door was opened and I went out, but did not walk about with her. I could not have walked away if I liked. On all occasions when I wanted to go away, there was some one in sight to prevent me getting away. On one or two occasions I said I was going away, and they would not allow me; it was her father and brothers who would not allow me. I don't know how my brother got information which caused him to come for me. He must have heard it from report. On the second night after the ceremony I was in the room, they bolted the door from outside. When I wished to go out they used to open the door for me. This went on for six days and nights I believe. I can't recollect how many nights after the ceremony I consummated the marriage. When my brother came I did not tell him, in the presence of any of the petitioner's relatives, I was forced to marry. I had no opportunity to do so. He did not come into the room where petitioner was; he was in a carriage on the road. I don't know whether her father was then in the house or not. Nobody belonging to the premises was about at the time I went to the carriage; I got straight into the carriage and went away. I believe I could see the carriage from the window of the room in which I was. A man named John Maghan, who came with my brother, came into the house, got the door opened, and took me out. I don't know who opened the door. I told my brother that I had been forcibly married. He had heard of it, or he would not have come. I don't recollect communicating with him about it. I don't remember all the circumstances minutely; it is so long ago.

Mr. Newton—Have you had a stroke of the sun lately, or ever?

Witness—No, never. Have *you* had? (Laughter.) I said nothing to my brother about going to the Magistrate. We took advice from the priest of Roscommon, and it was his opinion that the marriage was quite illegal, but that it was unadvisable to take criminal proceedings as the people of those parts were very revengeful, I did feel inclined to take proceedings myself. My brother's advice prevented me. I paid the priest for the marriage ceremony; the money was handed to me by petitioner's father, and I handed it to the priest. I may have had some money in my pocket. I did put an advertisement in the paper that petitioner was not my wife. I did not know that I was declaring a lie to the world. I received a telegram from her from Diamond Harbour. I did not answer it. The house to which petitioner went was in my name. When I heard she was coming, I made over the house to Mr. Blair; it was because he was coming to relieve me. Mr. Blair and I were in the house together for two days before petitioner came.

The case was then adjourned till Monday.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 1st, 11-49 A.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Kournah; Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates, from Great Britain, *via* Turkey Service, 19th Nov., 5-40 P.M.; Private 17th Nov., 6 P.M.; *via* Russia, 26th Nov., 12 P.M.

ARTIFICIAL COAL FOR RAILWAYS.

THE Government of India, we learn from the *Gazette of India*, has taken up the subject of the manufacture of artificial fuel for railway purposes, and from the papers published on the subject we take the following:—

FROM COLONEL M. K. KENNEDY, R. E., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in the P. W. Department, Railway Branch, to Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Department; 12th July 1869.

WITH reference to your letter, No. 416 R., dated 21st April, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to forward copies of the accompanying papers as noted below, which furnish the information required by the Government of India as regards the results that have attended the use of artificial fuel which has been experimentally tried on the railways in this Presidency.

The general results obtained from the use of patent fuel do not appear to be so much better than the results from ordinary coal as to render it necessary to go to any considerable expense for its importation from England. But some saving may be effected in this country if means could be devised for utilizing the small coal, of which large quantities accumulate in the coa depôts, and to this the attention of the Home Boards and the Locomotive Superintendents might be usefully directed.

It is not, in the opinion of this Government, expedient to invite the London Boards to send out for trial shiploads of different kinds of patented fuel. It is, as a rule, better to await the results of continued use of patented articles in England before incurring the expense of freight to India.

REPORT BY LIEUT.-COLONEL J. S. TREVOR, R. E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay; 30th June 1869.

Excepting on the Sindh Railway, no accurate experiments have been carried out with the patent fuel, so that it is impossible to show in a detailed form the results that have attended its use.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway have tried several kinds of patent fuel, and preserved on compressed coal. They report that experience favours the use of it, that it is economical, and that, when stacked, the deterioration from exposure and pulverization of the larger blocks of compressed Welsh coal is less than that of coal of smaller blocks of artificial fuel. When used on different occasions, in the Ghat engines, it had given satisfactory results and shown abundant steaming powers. Weight for weight its useful effect is somewhat in excess of that of the best Welsh coal, owing to the small percentage of clinker and ash it contains, and the facility the blocks offer for economical combustion.

On the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, the only artificial fuel that has been used was a preparation of coal refuse, apparently combined with coal-tar and made in the ordinary brick-shape. The evaporative powers were about equal to that of the coal used on the line, viz., 7½ lbs. of water to 1 lb. of fuel; it gave little ash, and did not deteriorate or crumble to the extent of English coal. On the other hand, however, it emitted such an amount of sulphurous gas that it was found injurious to the drivers, and no more fuel of the kind was ordered. Neither on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, or on the Sindh Railway, did this defect show itself to any extent, but the Locomotive Superintendent, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway remarks that he has seen various kinds of fuel tried at home and that they all had this defect.

On the Sindh Railway, experiments were made with crown patent fuel and a fuel used by the Messageries Imperiales, with the following results, as compared with Welsh Hartley and Australian coal:—

	Patent fuel.	Welsh Hartley.	Australian.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Average consumption per mile..	32·14	20·7	19·67
Water evaporated per pound ...	7·60	6·22	6·68

This average was the result of 22 trips, but the loads varied. The fuel steamed freely, but was rather smoky; it burnt away quickly, but the evaporative power was in excess of that of coal.

The general result of the use of patent fuel may, therefore, be considered satisfactory, and it is extremely probable, if a good cementing